

Where to Look? Predictive Perception with Application to Planetary Exploration

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Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Introduction

Current



- Four rovers on Mars
- Looking for the evidence of life
 - Frequent stops for scientific interests
- Day-to-day operations
 - Planning tactical activities for 1-3 sols (Martian day) in a single ground-in-the-loop cycle
 - “Restricted sols” due to Earth-Mars time gap
- Limited use of AutoNav (autonomous navigation)

Future (2020 and beyond)

Mars 2020

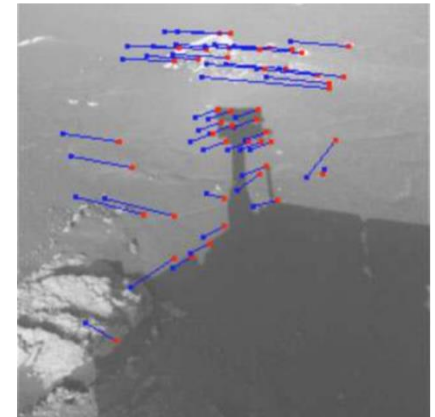
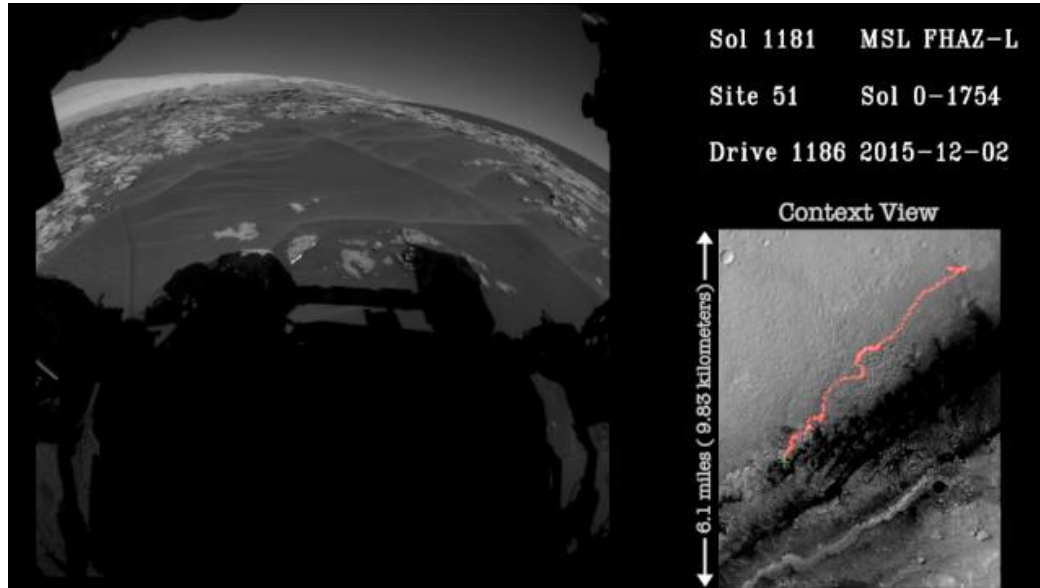


Mars Sample Return
Fetch rover (concept)



- More drive-oriented missions
 - e.g., Collect sample tubes and return to the base before the launch chance
 - Travel far longer distance per sol
- Higher dedication to AutoNav
 - Drive beyond the line of sights
 - Drive on restricted sols
- Increased onboard resources
 - Vision-dedicated processors (Mars 2020) and multi-core general-purpose processors (future missions)

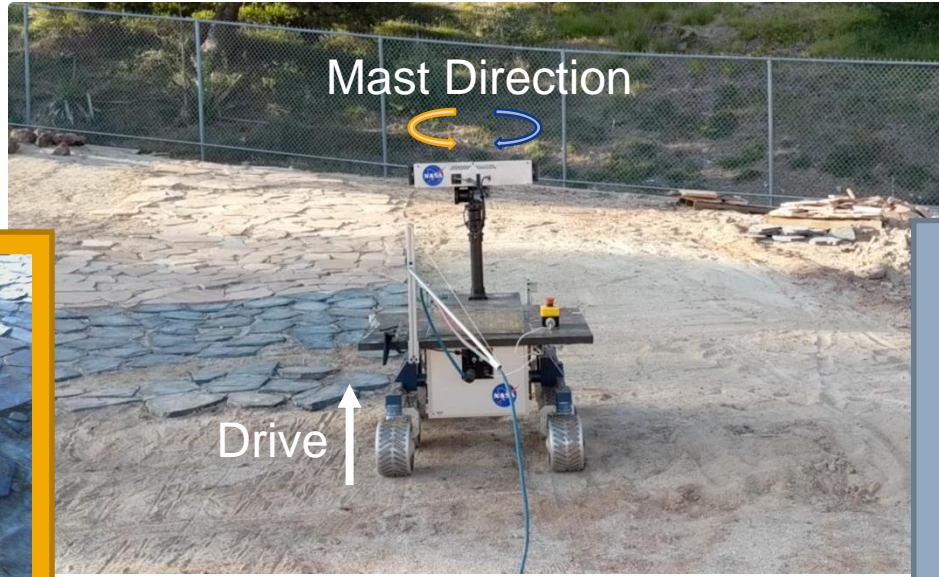
Computer Vision in Autonomous Navigation



- Computer vision is a major source for autonomous navigation
- Today's vision system requires human intervention (e.g., manual mast pointing) to deal with challenges such as
 - Texture-poor terrain: Lack of salient features
 - Self-shadow: Confusion in visual feature tracking

Perception-aware Motion Planning

What is the best actions to maximize perception performance?

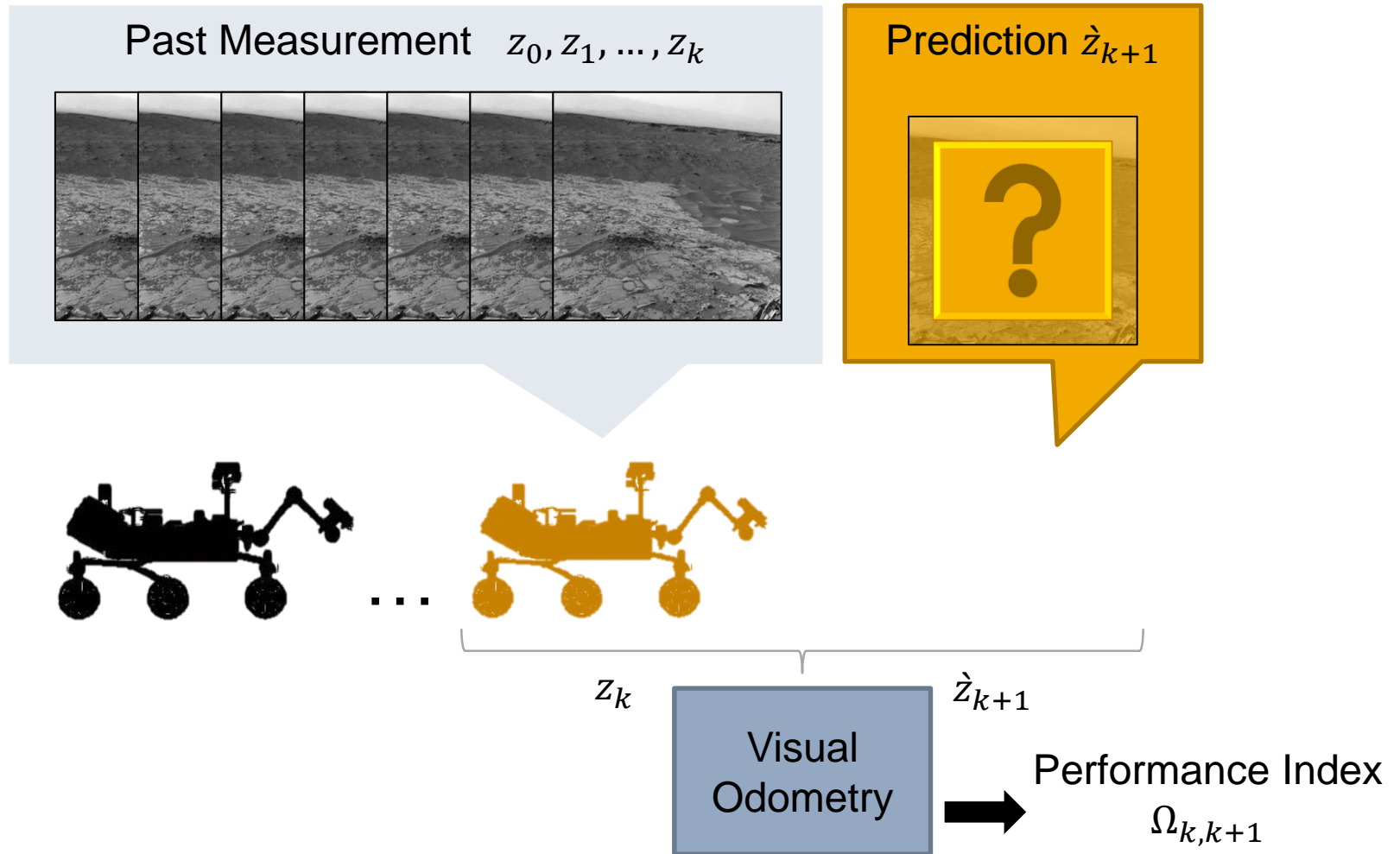


Key Technologies

1. Performance prediction with future measurements
 - Most-likely measurement prediction with stochastic map
2. Optimal mast trajectory planning
 - Spatio-temporal RRT*

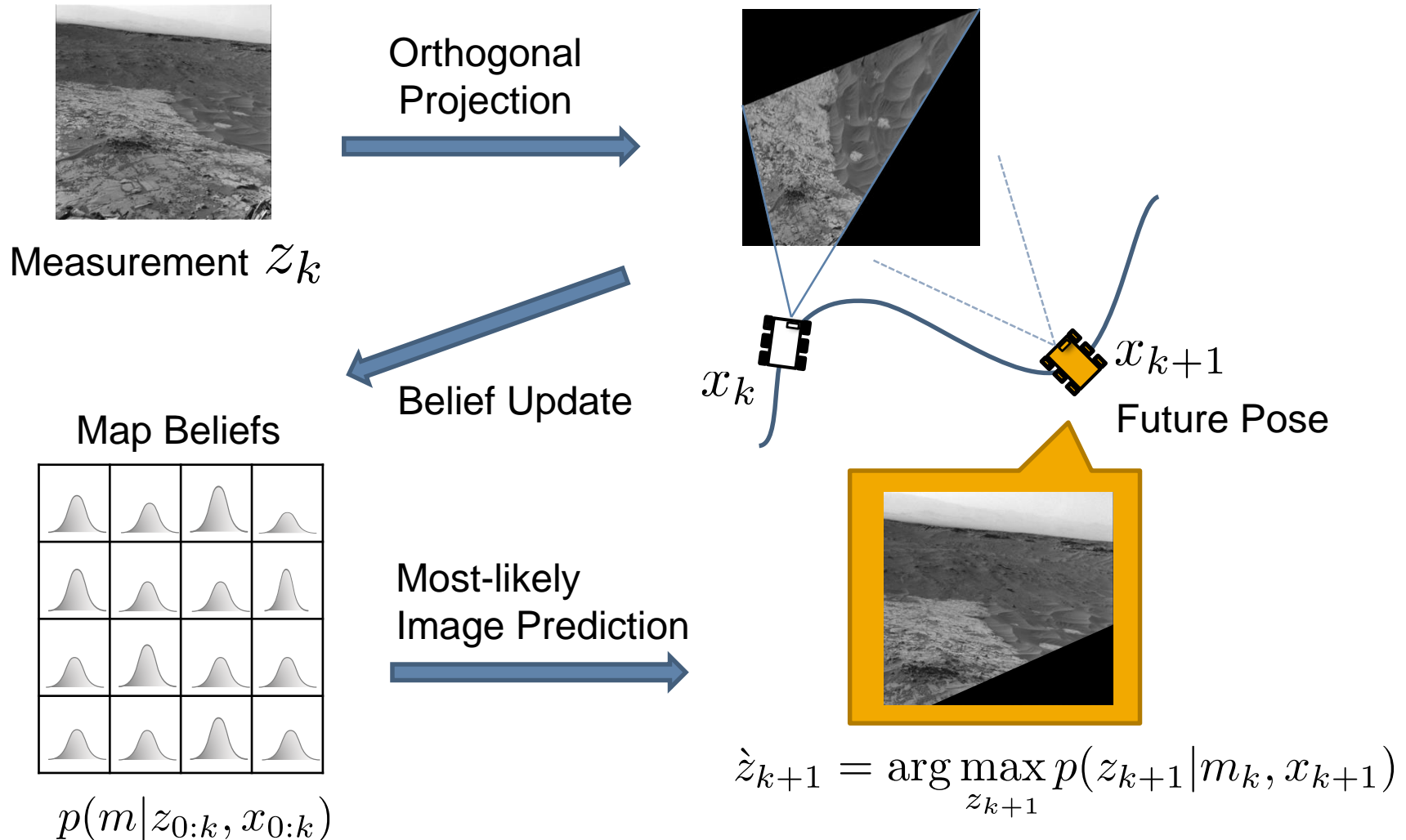
1. Performance Prediction

Quantize the performance of future measurements

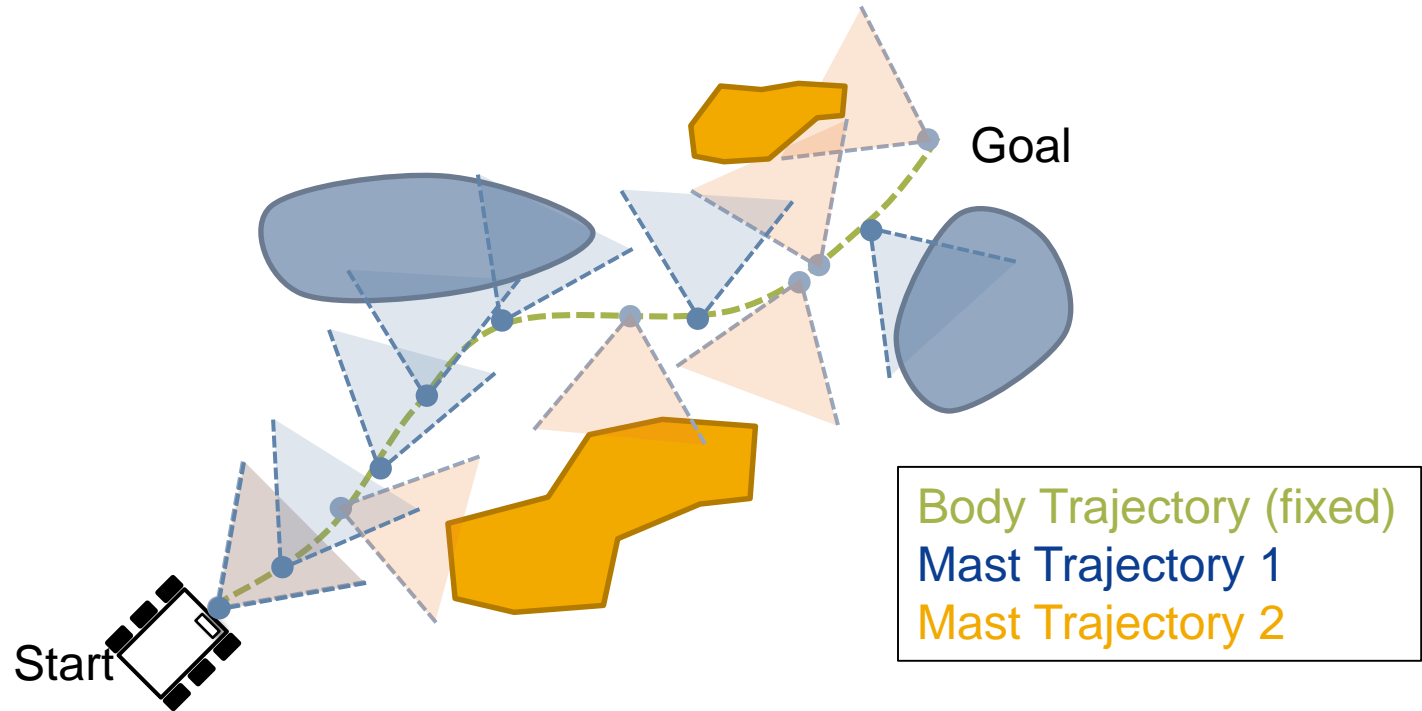


1. Performance Prediction

How to predict most-likely future measurement?



2. Mast Trajectory Planning



Mast state: (Pan, Tilt, Time)

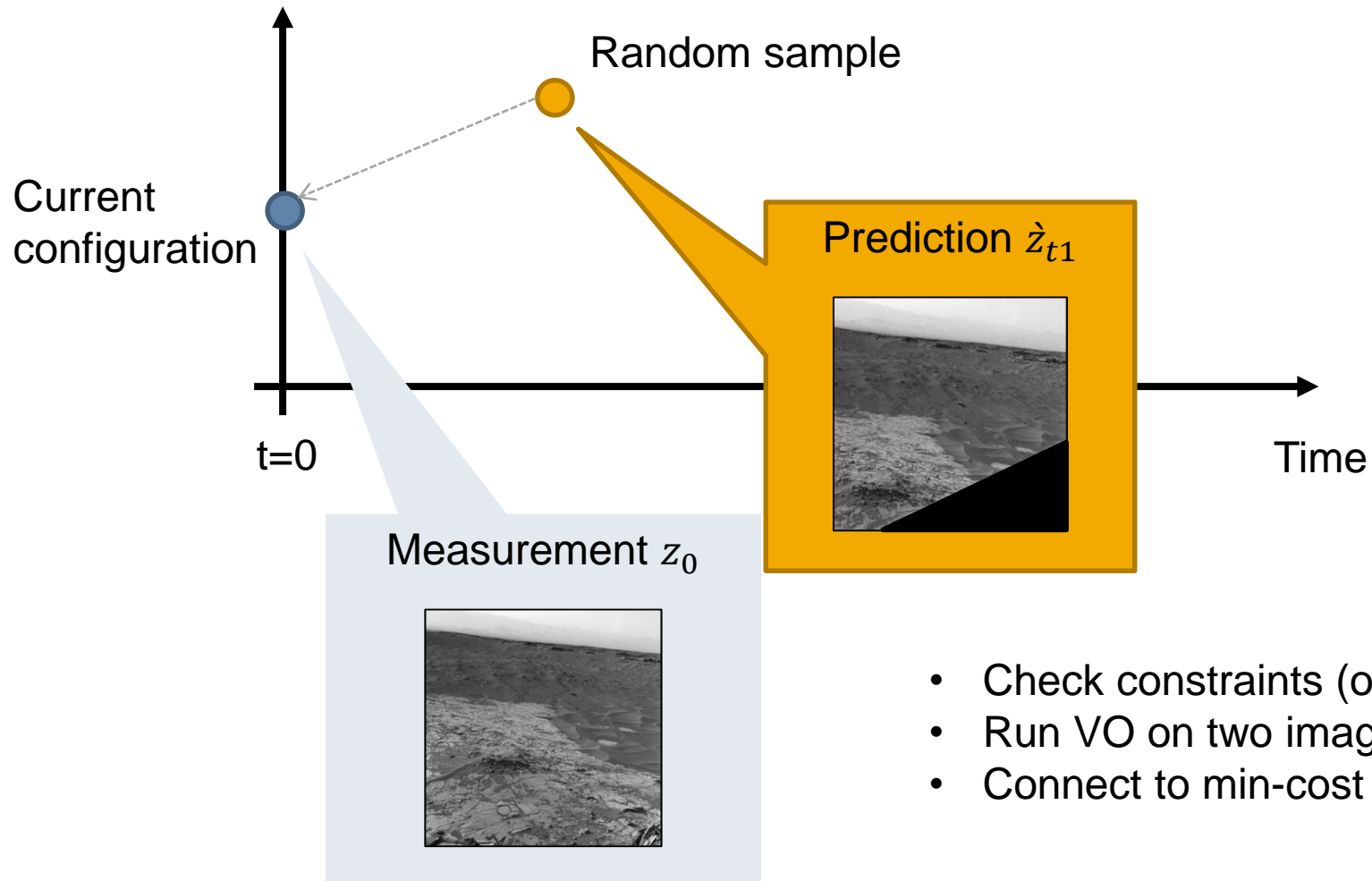
Where to point mast?

When to take image?

2. Mast Trajectory Planning

Spatio-temporal RRT*

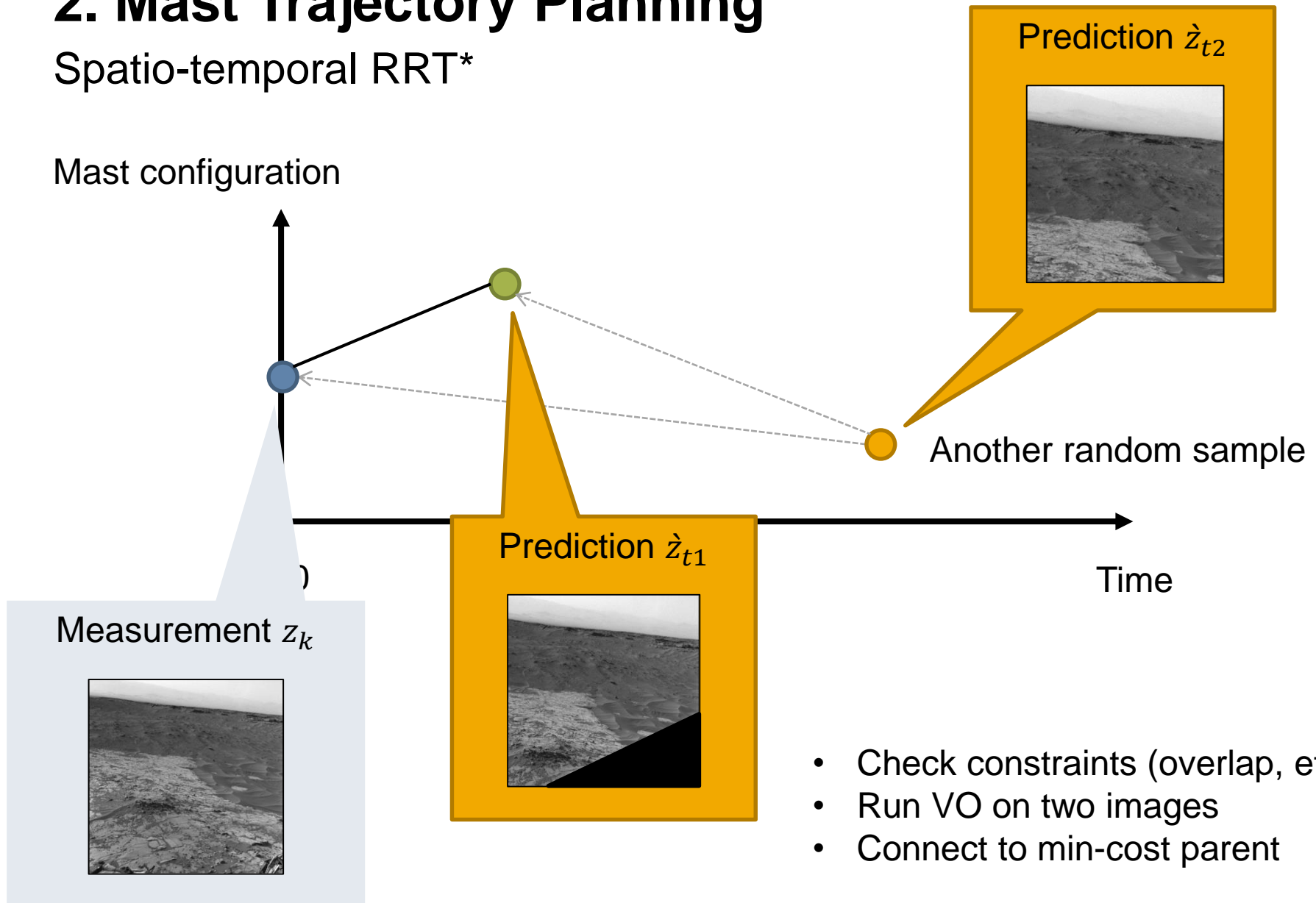
Mast configuration



2. Mast Trajectory Planning

Spatio-temporal RRT*

Mast configuration

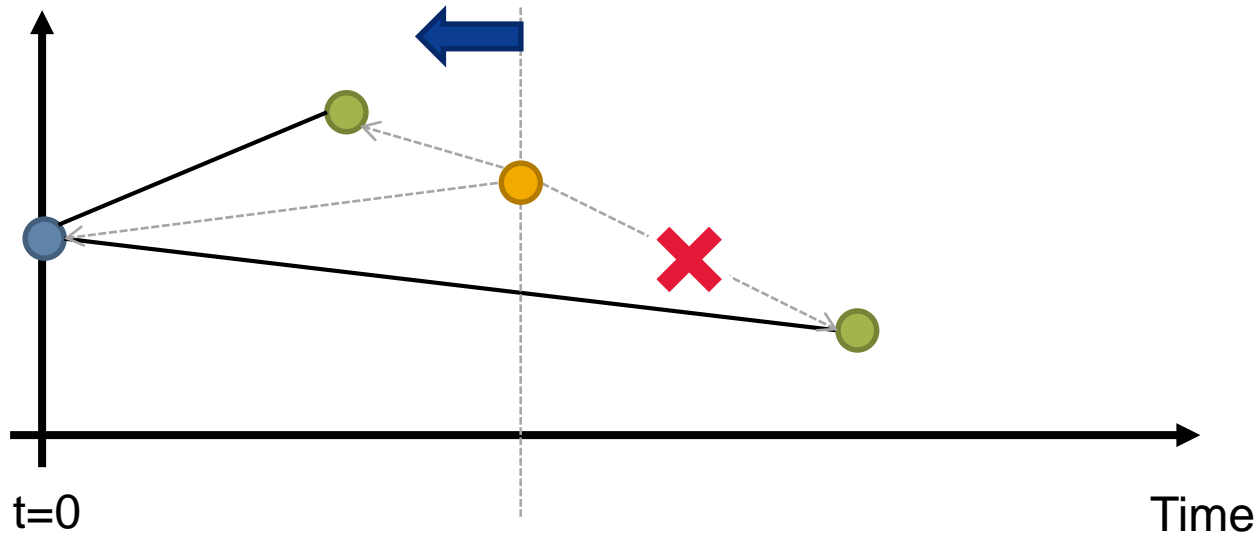


- Check constraints (overlap, etc.)
- Run VO on two images
- Connect to min-cost parent

2. Mast Trajectory Planning

Spatio-temporal RRT*

Mast configuration

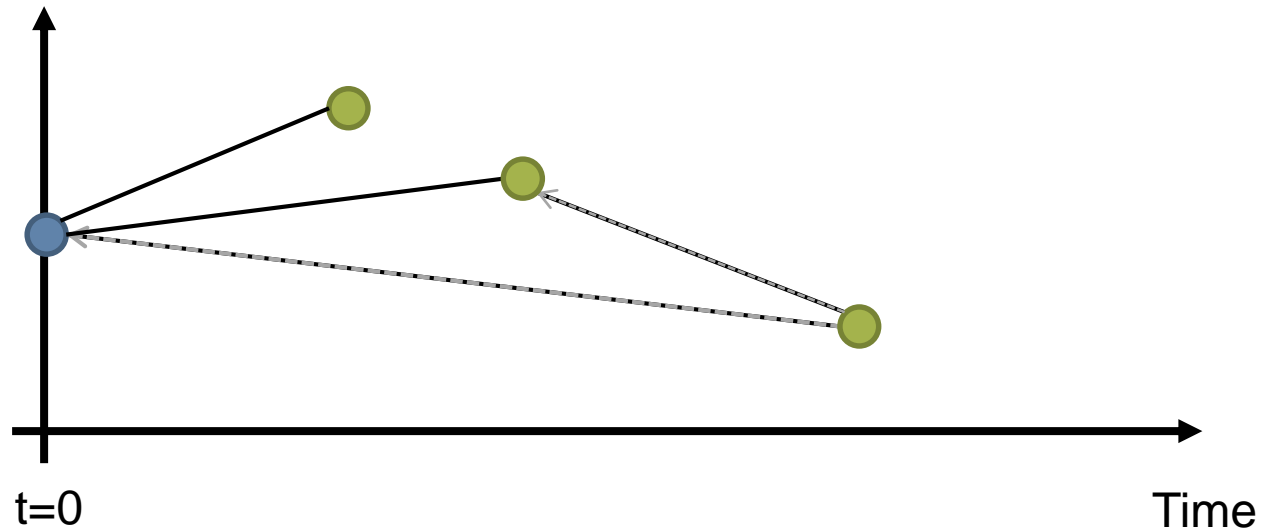


- Samples must be connected in chronological order

2. Mast Trajectory Planning

Spatio-temporal RRT*

Mast configuration

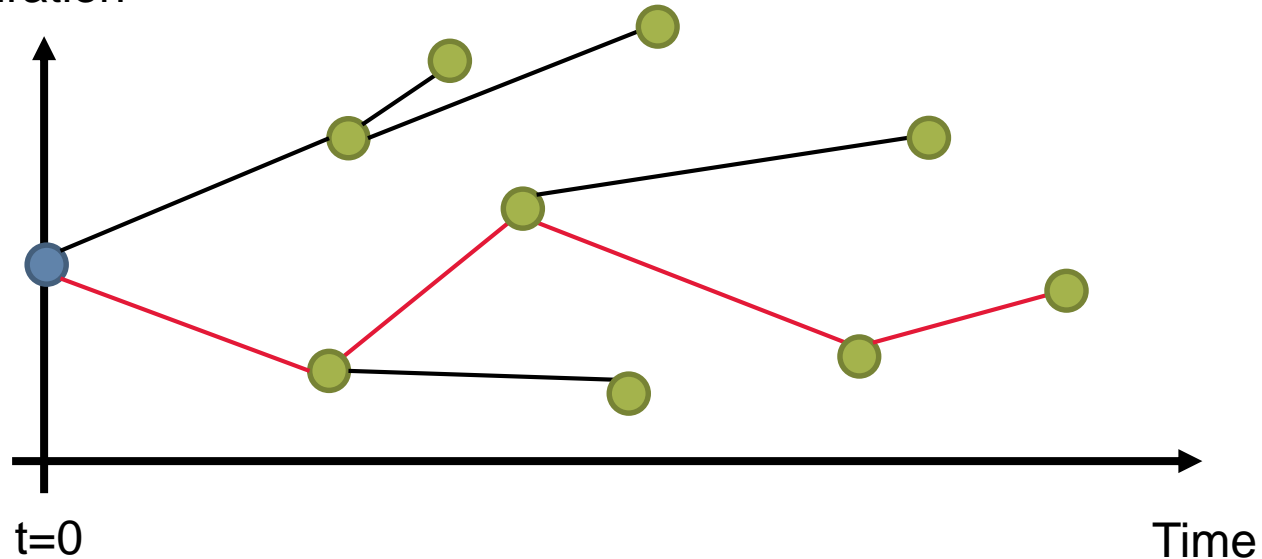


- Rewire connections to always keep optimal tree

2. Mast Trajectory Planning

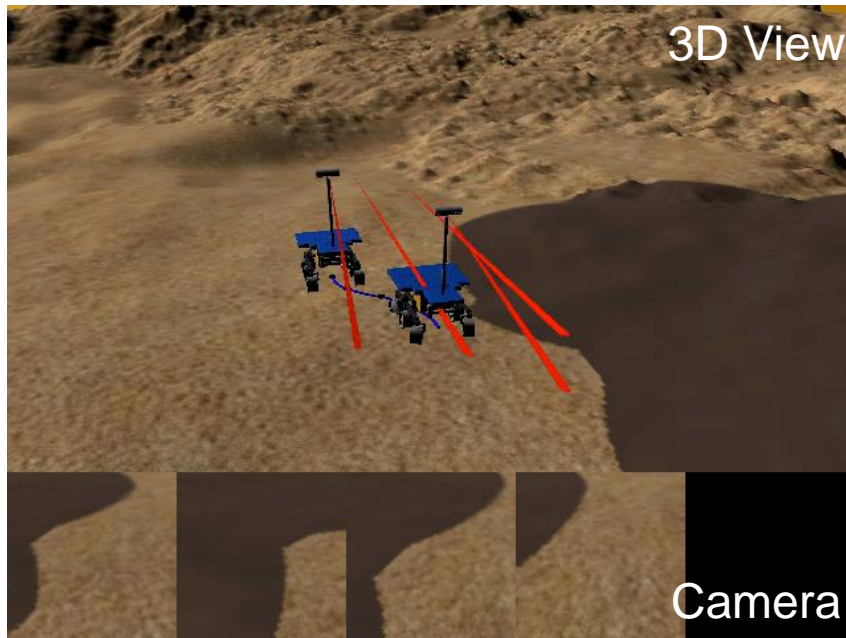
Spatio-temporal RRT*

Mast configuration

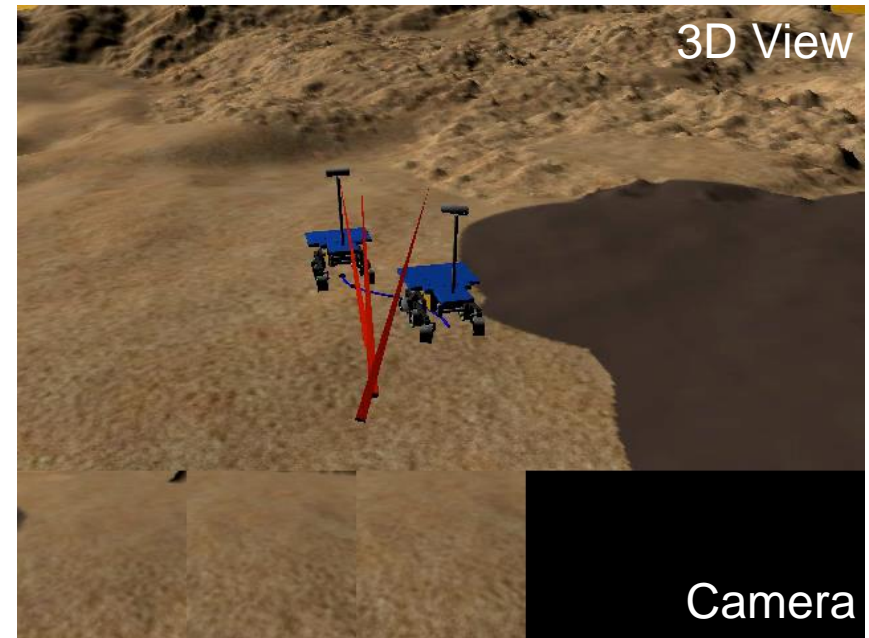


- Continue to grow the tree until it converges, or reaches max iteration
- A path with minimum leaf cost is the optimal mast trajectory

Simulation



Fixed mast (baseline)



Proposed

- JPL's DARTS/ROAMS Simulator
 - Used by past flight missions
 - Two regions: feature-rich (light) and feature-poor (dark)
- Performed spatio-temporal RRT* in receding horizon manner (5 m horizon)

Tree Evolution

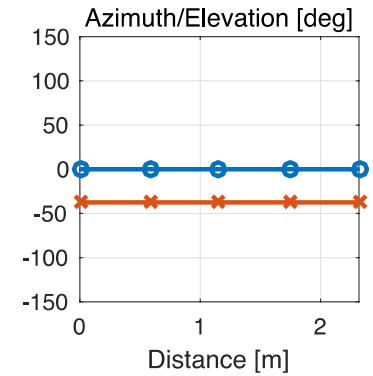
3D View



Planning Tree

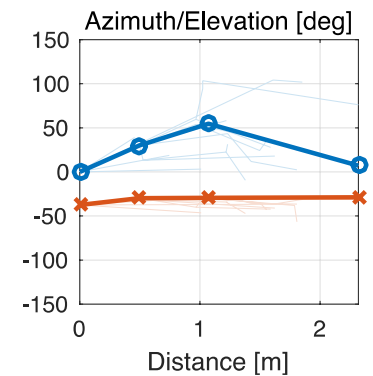
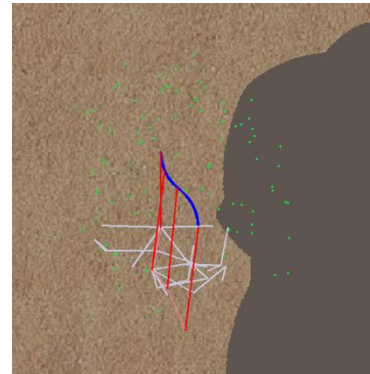
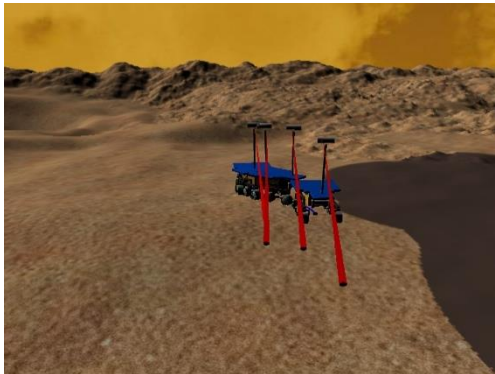


Angle Profile

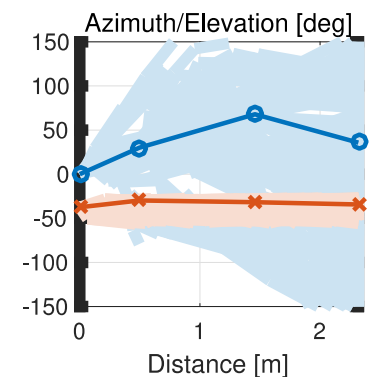
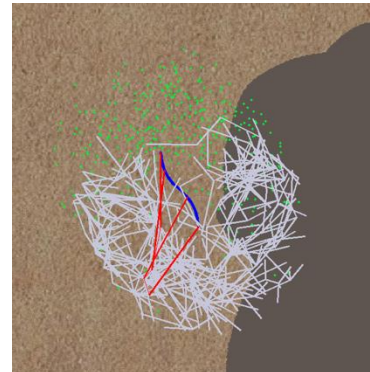


Fixed timing
and direction
(baseline)

Iteration 120

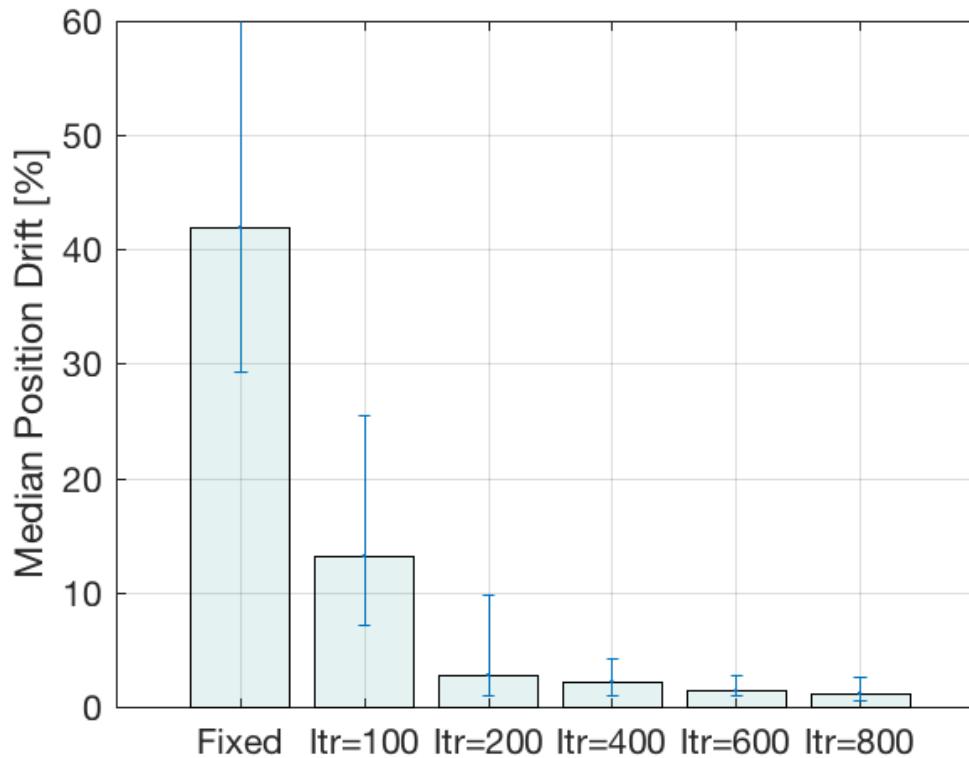


Iteration 800



Position Estimation Error

Median error for 10 different maps



Receding Horizon Planning

Replan every step within 5m horizon



Contributions:

- Proposed a method to actively steer visual sensors to improve autonomous navigation performance
- Developed an online search algorithm of mast trajectories using predicted future camera views

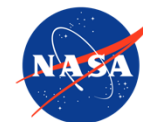
Acknowledgement:

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Data Flow

